

31. Repeated extraction using small portions of solvents is more
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| <u>A.</u> Reliable | <u>B.</u> Efficient |
| <u>C.</u> Rapid | <u>D.</u> slow |

Answer: Option **B**

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32. Silica gel and alumina are used as
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>A.</u> Mobile phase | <u>B.</u> Stationary phase |
| <u>C.</u> Mixed phase | <u>D.</u> Single phase |

Answer: Option **B**

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33. Shaking two immiscible liquids increases
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>A.</u> Length of contact | <u>B.</u> Volume of contact |
| <u>C.</u> Area of contact | <u>D.</u> all of above |

Answer: Option **C**

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34. The solvent or mixture of solvents used for separation of compounds is called
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <u>A.</u> Stationary phase | <u>B.</u> Mobile phase |
| <u>C.</u> Dynamic phase | <u>D.</u> Static phase |

Answer: Option **B**

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35. Which is not a sublime material
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <u>A.</u> Iodine | <u>B.</u> Benzoic acid |
| <u>C.</u> Ammonium chloride | <u>D.</u> Potash alum |

Answer: Option **D**

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36. Sintered glass is a porous material used for

- A. absorption B. adsorption
C. filtration D. sublimation

Answer: Option C

37. Selection of filter paper depends on size of particles to be

- A. filtered B. dried
C. decolorized D. decanted

Answer: Option A

38. The solution remaining after the formation of crystals is called

- A. Mother liquor B. Dilute solution
C. Residue D. both a & b

Answer: Option A

39. Which is not related pair of term used in analytical techniques

- A. Filtrate residue B. Sublimate sublimation
C. Drying desiccator D. Separating funnel mother liquor

Answer: Option B

40. The major steps involved in complete quantitative analysis are

- A. 2 B. 3
C. 4 D. 5

Answer: Option C